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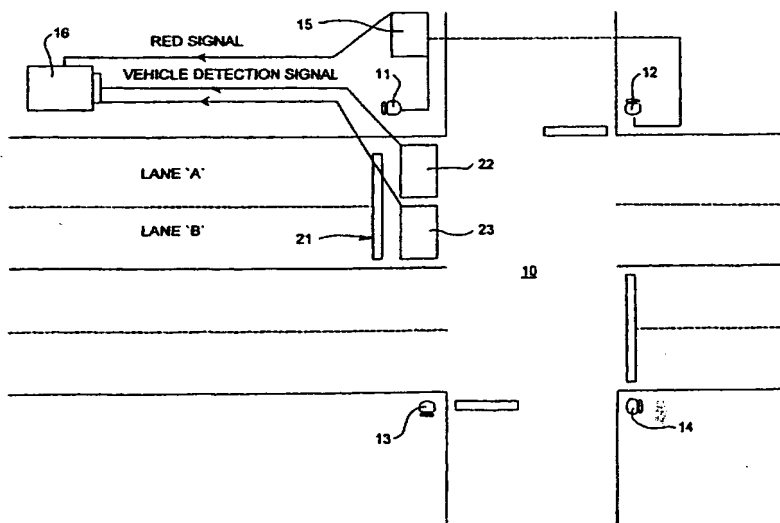
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(54) Title: **IMPROVEMENTS IN IMAGE RECORDING APPARATUS AND METHOD**



(57) Abstract: An image recording apparatus is disclosed for recording traffic signal violations such as a traffic light signal changing to a red light. The apparatus includes means for capturing a first image substantially at an instant of time that a control signal changes its status and means for storing the first image at least temporarily. The apparatus includes means for detecting presence of a vehicle or object beyond a location at which the vehicle or object is required to stop in response to the change in status and means responsive to the detecting means for recording a first image in the event that the detecting means detects presence of the vehicle or object beyond the said location. The apparatus may include means for deleting the first image in the event that the detecting means does not detect presence of the vehicle or object beyond the said location.

WO 01/20581 A1

## IMPROVEMENTS IN IMAGE RECORDING APPARATUS AND METHOD

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to image recording apparatus suitable for  
5 automatically recording traffic signal violations, such as failure of a vehicle to  
stop at a red traffic control signal at an intersection, a crossing for pedestrians  
or other location where traffic signals are used to control vehicular traffic.

Prior art recording devices for this purpose incorporate automatic camera  
10 systems which are triggered when a vehicle fails to stop after a traffic light turns  
red. A typical device may be triggered by a road sensor such as an inductive  
loop or loops installed below the road surface which senses the presence of a  
motor vehicle after it crosses a marked stop line associated with the traffic  
15 signal. The road sensor may alternatively be of the piezo type, and may be  
triggered when a vehicle touches the sensor installed within the road surface.  
Piezo type sensors are used when recording of accurate vehicle speed is  
required in addition to traffic light violation.

The usual method of recording images is by photographic means using 35mm  
20 film. Two images (photographs) are recorded of each violation. One image is  
recorded as the vehicle proceeds over the stop line associated with the traffic  
signal and a further image is recorded approximately one half second later (or  
more depending upon the size of the intersection) to establish movement of the  
vehicle. In each photograph a data inset is included showing the date, time of  
25 day and the time (in seconds) that traffic lights had been red when the violation  
took place. Note that if only one photograph was taken, there would be no way  
of determining whether the vehicle actually proceeded through the intersection,  
turned left or right or stopped just over the stop line.

30 A disadvantage of prior art recording devices is that the position of the vehicle  
relative to the stop line when the lights turned red, is not known and can only be  
crudely estimated from the distance travelled by the vehicle in the two  
photographs taken, plus the red light time shown on the data inset in each

photograph. In the case of a defended matter in Court the prosecution must prove that the lights were red before the vehicle concerned proceeded across the stop line. To ensure that this does in fact happen in each case, the cameras are set so that at least one half second of red light time elapses before  
5 the road sensors are enabled. As a result of this requirement many vehicles actually proceed through the red light without being detected during the first half second of red light time.

Bearing in mind that the distance covered by a vehicle in the first half second of  
10 red signal is dependant on vehicle speed, it is apparent that only the worst cases of red light traffic infringements ever get captured by the camera. There are considerably more red light traffic infringements occurring during the first half second of red signal which could be detected.

15 An object of the present invention is to provide image recording apparatus which alleviates the disadvantages of the prior art.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided an image  
20 recording apparatus suitable for recording traffic signal violations, said apparatus including:

means for capturing a first image substantially at an instant of time that a control signal changes its status;

means for storing said first image at least temporarily;

25 means for detecting presence of a vehicle or object beyond a location at which said vehicle or object is required to stop in response to said change in status; and

means responsive to said detecting means for recording said first image in the event that said detecting means detects presence of said vehicle or  
30 object beyond said location.

The image recording apparatus according to the present invention may be adapted to record an image substantially at the moment that a traffic light

changes to red. The image may be recorded whether or not an infringement actually takes place. The image recording apparatus may use digital capture technology to avoid the cost of an unused photograph when no violation occurs. Software controlling recording of the digital image may store the image  
5 in a temporary memory such as a volatile memory eg. RAM until the duration of the red light cycle is completed.

If no vehicle is detected by road sensors during that cycle, the software may remove the image from the temporary memory. If an infringement does take  
10 place, the image may be transferred from temporary memory to a more permanent location. Because the image was recorded substantially at the time that the light changed to red, it should clearly show the position of the vehicle relative to the stop line when the light changed to red, providing excellent evidence for prosecution.

15

The apparatus of the present invention, may record additional images using cameras provided with wide angle and telephoto lenses. The wide angle image may show the whole of the intersection including the status of the traffic lights. The telephoto image may show a close up image of the offending vehicle and  
20 may provide a clear view of its number plate. Cameras incorporating wide angle and telephoto lenses may be of the kind disclosed in International Patent Application PCT/AU94/00260, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by cross reference. The apparatus may be arranged such that one camera fitted with a telephoto lens monitors each traffic lane individually. The data inset in  
25 the recorded image may show real time, date and red light time of the infringement as well as identifying the traffic lane in which a vehicle was detected.

If a traffic accident occurs as a result of a traffic light violation, the images  
30 recorded may provide graphic details of the sequence of events leading up to the accident and an image of the collision itself. This may provide vital evidence, particularly at a Coroners Inquest for determining the culpability of a driver when a fatal accident occurs. This aspect of the invention is particularly

relevant, bearing in mind that many red light violations have been undetected with conventional red light camera technology.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of recording traffic violations including the steps of:

capturing a first image substantially at an instant of time that a control signal changes its status;

storing said first image at least temporarily;

detecting presence of a vehicle or object beyond a location at which said vehicle or object is required to stop in response to said change in status; and

recording said first image in the event that said detecting means detects presence of said vehicle or object beyond said location.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:-

Figure 1 shows a plan view of an intersection with a traffic light camera installation;

Figure 2 shows a closeup view of components of the installation;

Figure 3 shows a block diagram of a computer based controller for the traffic light camera installation; and

Figure 4 shows a flow diagram of software associated with the computer based controller.

Figure 1 shows a typical intersection of two roads controlled by traffic lights 11-14. Traffic lights 11-14 are cycled between the colours red, amber and green via a control unit 15. Although traffic lights 11-14 are associated with a roadway configured for left-hand drive traffic, the principles of the present invention apply equally to right-hand drive traffic.

Intersection 10 is monitored by image recording apparatus according to the present invention. The recording apparatus is located in a roadside housing 16 located approximately 10-40 metres from intersection 10, giving a view of the roadway leading up to the intersection and the intersection 10 itself.

The apparatus includes digital cameras 17-19 (refer Fig. 2) connected to a digital computer 20 within housing 16 for recording digital images of the intersection in the event of a red light infringement, i.e. a vehicle fails to stop and proceeds past white stop line 21 marked on the roadway associated with traffic light 11, after light 11 has turned red.

One or more of cameras 17-19 may be triggered when a vehicle passes over a road sensor 22, 23 such as an inductive loop or loops set below the road surface forward of stop line 21. As the vehicle crosses sensor 22 or 23 and the traffic light 11 is red, a trigger signal is sent to cameras 17-19 to record two images in sequence. One image may be recorded as the vehicle crosses sensor 22 or 23 and another image may be recorded approximately one half second later (this may vary depending on the intersection).

20

Cameras 17-19 may be enabled when light 11 has turned red and may remain enabled for the whole of the red cycle. Cameras 18 and 19 may be triggered when the vehicle crosses road sensors 22 and 23 respectively during the red cycle.

25

For an infringement to have occurred it is imperative to establish that the vehicle concerned was some distance behind stop line 21 when traffic light 11 turned red. In a case of a prosecution of an infringement in Court based on evidence obtained by an automatic unattended camera device, this must be proven by some means.

30

According to the present invention, camera 17 fitted with a wide angle lens may capture an image of the approach to intersection 10 at the moment that traffic

light 11 turns red. The wide angle image may show the position of a vehicle approaching the intersection at that time. The wide angle image may be in addition to any later images recorded as the result of the triggering of the camera if the vehicle subsequently crosses road sensor 22 or 23 during the red cycle.

If an eventual infringement takes place during the red cycle by a vehicle, then the position of that vehicle relative to stop line 21, will be clearly seen and recorded in the wide angle image.

If no infringement takes place during the ensuing red light cycle, the wide angle image may be automatically removed from images stored in the computer following completion of the red light cycle. If an infringement is detected, the wide angle image may be retained with images taken subsequently when the vehicle enters the intersection.

The images may be stored under control of computer software. In the event of infringement, the images may be recorded relatively permanently by means such as an optical recording device using Write Once Read Many times (WORM) type media. One advantage of using WORM type media is that the images and data representing an infringement cannot be easily altered or erased. The optical recording device may be contained within housing 16.

There are physical connections between the traffic lights 11 to 14, control unit 15, road sensors 22, 23, cameras 17 to 19 and the image recording device to enable triggering and operation of the apparatus.

Computer software may control operation of the camera or cameras within housing 16. In the present example camera 17 fitted with a wide angle lens may be used to record the commencement of the red light cycle. Camera 18 is fitted with a telephoto lens and may be used to record a first close up image of the vehicle crossing stop line 21 and a second image of the vehicle within the intersection one half second later. Where there are two traffic lanes on the

approach to the intersection then a further camera (19) may be fitted with a telephoto lens and used for the second traffic lane. Where there are more than two traffic lanes, then a separate camera fitted with a telephoto lens may be used for each traffic lane.

5

Operation of multiple cameras and the images they record may be under software control.

10

Each image recorded may include an inset within the image showing time, date and location of an infringement and may show red light time, i.e. the time in seconds and tenths of seconds that the signal had been showing red.

15

Images recorded in the event of an infringement may also identify the relevant lane eg. by number (when there are multiple lanes) to show which lane sensor 22, 23 was triggered during the infringement.

20

Figure 3 shows one form of digital computer 20 which may be adapted to control operation of cameras 17-19 and one or more image recording devices. Computer system 20 includes CPU motherboard 31 to which are connected a number of peripherals including LCD display screen 32, hard disc drive 33, video capture card 34, keyboard controller 35 and SCSI controller 36. Motherboard 31 includes on board RAM memory (not shown) as is known in the art. The image recording devices include the on board RAM memory (temporary storage) and an optical drive unit 37.

25

Figure 4 shows a flow chart of software which may be used to control the image capture sequence.

30

Every time a traffic signal turns red (thru lanes or turn arrow), a wide-angle image is recorded at the instant of light change to red and the image is saved in computer RAM memory i.e. it is not yet saved to disk. The wide-angle image shows all traffic lights visible to a driver on that side of the road and all lanes through the intersection.



If an infringement is detected, a second image is recorded which shows a close-up (telephoto) image of the vehicle. If no infringement occurs during this red light cycle, the first wide-angle image is discarded and nothing is written to disk.

After a delay of approximately 300 milliseconds (this value may be adjustable), another close-up image is recorded so as to prove movement of the vehicle past the detection point.

After another similar delay period a second wide-angle image is recorded for confirmation of the position of the infringing vehicle in the detected lane and that the traffic lights is still red.

At this point the images and data associated with the infringements are transferred from RAM memory to disk. Should an error occur during any of the above processes, the images are discarded and not saved to disk.

Finally, it is to be understood that various alterations, modifications and/or additions may be introduced into the constructions and arrangements of parts previously described without departing from the spirit or ambit of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. Image recording apparatus suitable for recording traffic signal violations, said apparatus including:

5 means for capturing a first image substantially at an instant of time that a control signal changes its status;

means for storing said first image at least temporarily;

means for detecting presence of a vehicle or object beyond a location at which said vehicle or object is required to stop in response to said change in status; and

10

means responsive to said detecting means for recording said first image in the event that said detecting means detects presence of said vehicle or object beyond said location.

15 2. Image recording apparatus according to claim 1 including means for capturing a second image after a preset time delay following said instant of time.

20 3. Image recording apparatus according to claim 1 including means for capturing a second image in response to said detecting means.

4. Image recording apparatus according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said change in status includes a traffic light signal changing to a red light.

25 5. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said means for capturing includes a digital camera.

6. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said means for storing includes a volatile memory such as RAM.

30

7. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein means for recording includes WORM type media.

8. Image recording apparatus according to any one of claims 1 to 6 including means for deleting said first image in the event that said detecting means does not detect presence of said vehicle or object beyond said location.

5 9. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image shows at least the position of said vehicle or object relative to said location.

10 10. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said detecting means includes an inductive loop set below a road surface.

11. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said location includes a stop line marked on a roadway.

15

12. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image includes a wide angle image.

20 13. Image recording apparatus according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image includes an approach to an intersection of two or more roads.

25 14. A method of recording traffic violations including the steps of:  
capturing a first image substantially at an instant of time that a control  
signal changes its status;  
storing said first image at least temporarily;  
detecting presence of a vehicle or object beyond a location at which said  
vehicle or object is required to stop in response to said change in status; and  
recording said first image in the event that said detecting means detects  
30 presence of said vehicle or object beyond said location.

15. A method according to claim 14 including capturing a second image a preset time delay following said instant of time.

16. A method according to claim 14 including capturing a second image in response to said detecting means.

5 17. A method according to claim 14, 15 or 16 wherein said change in status includes a traffic light signal changing to a red light.

18. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 17 wherein said step of capturing is performed with a digital camera.

10

19. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image is stored in volatile memory such as RAM.

15 20. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image is recorded onto WORM type media.

21. A method according to any one of claims 14 to 19 including the step of deleting said first image in the event that said detecting means does not detect presence of said vehicle or object beyond said location.

20

22. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image shows at least the position of said vehicle or object relative to said location.

25 23. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said detecting is performed with an inductive loop set below a road surface.

24. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said location includes a stop line marked on a roadway.

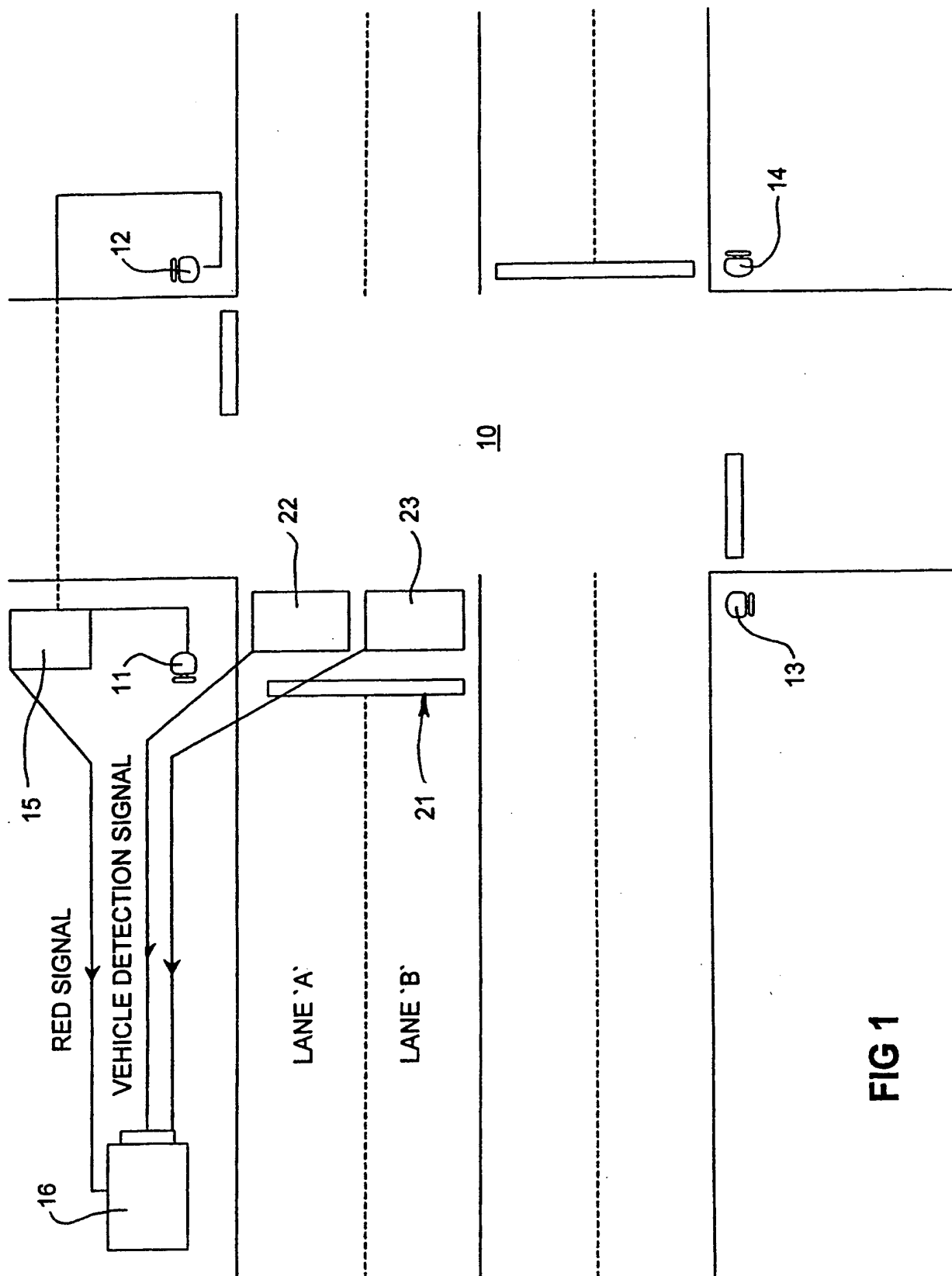
30

25. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image includes a wide angle image.

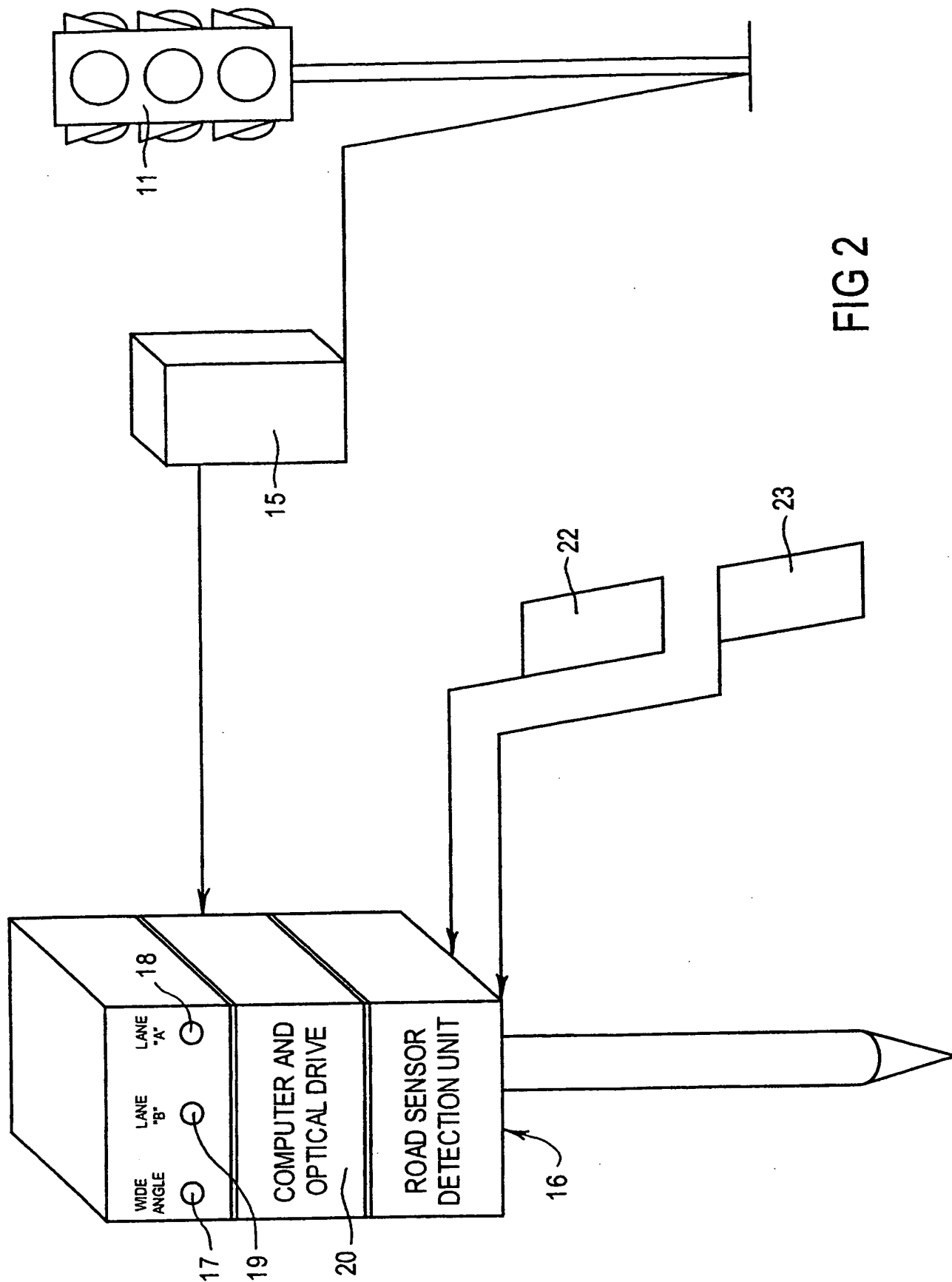
26. A method according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said first image includes an approach to an intersection of two or more roads.

27. Image recording apparatus suitable for recording traffic signal violations  
5 substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

28. A method of recording traffic signal violations substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.



**FIG 1**



**FIG 2**

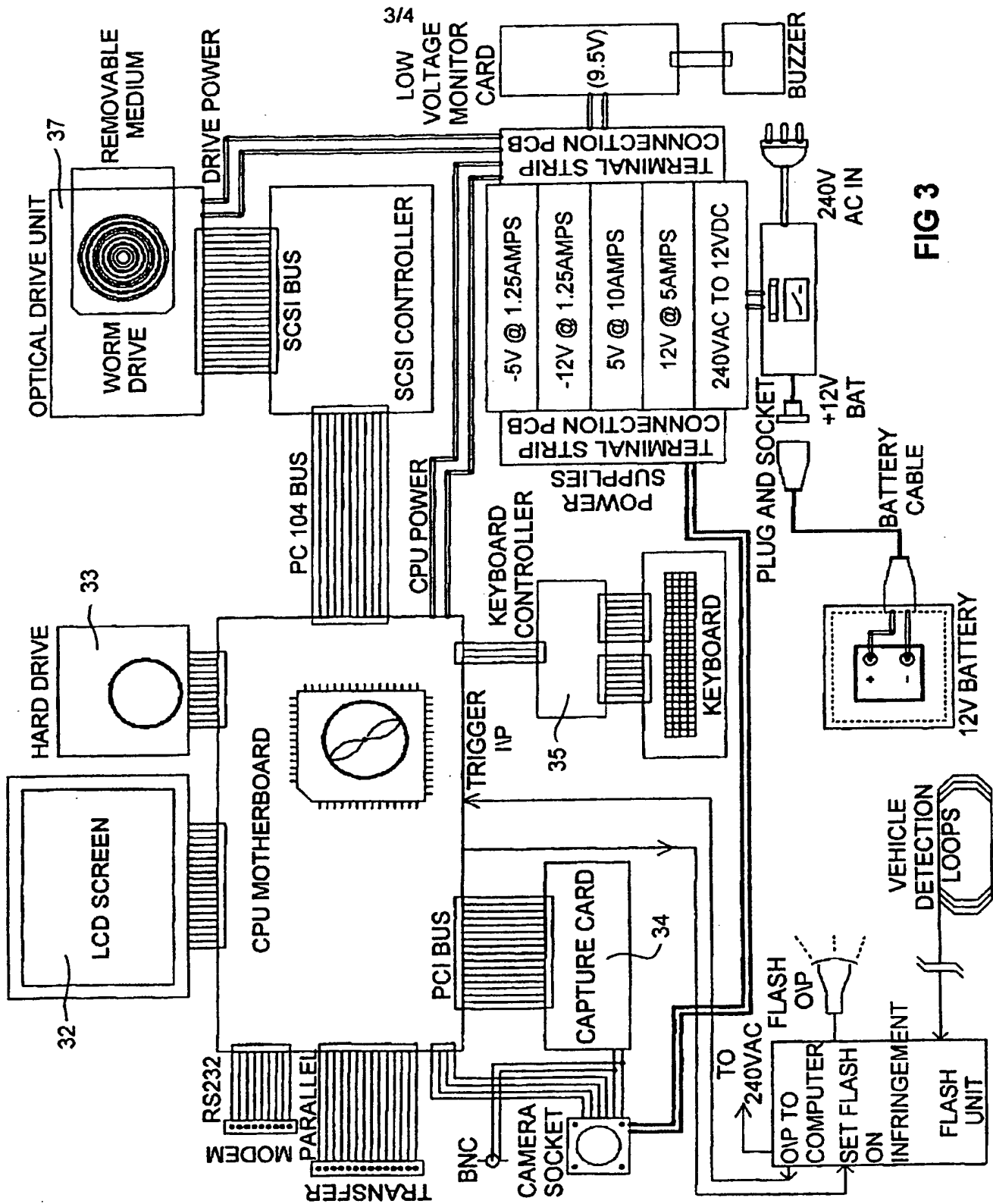


FIG 3



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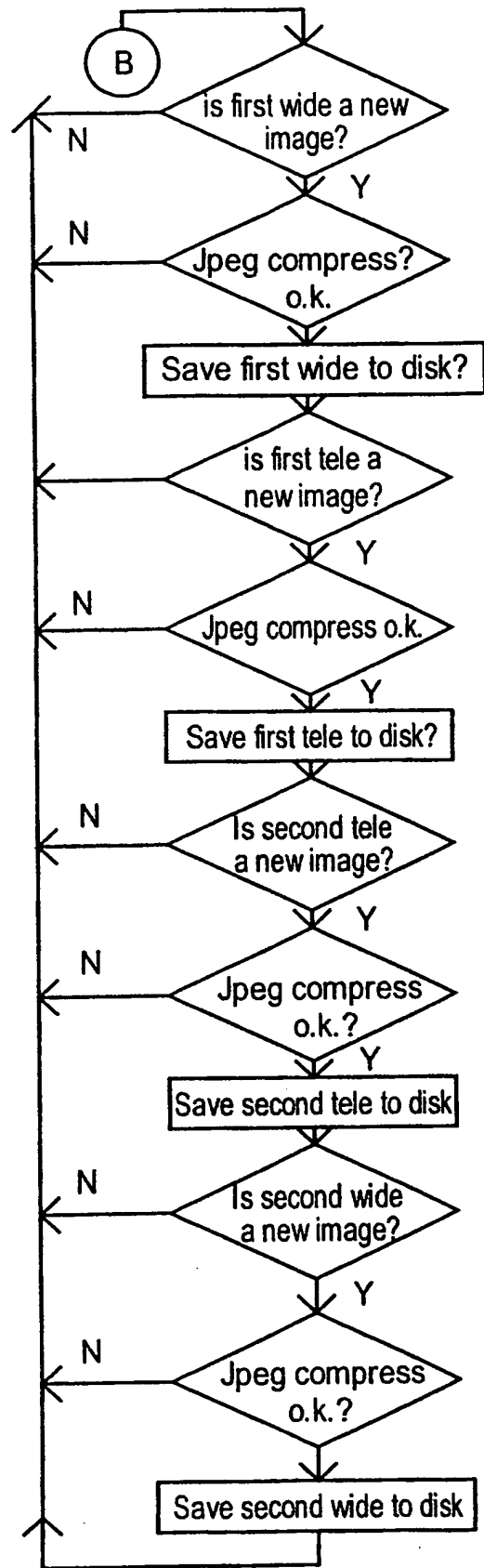
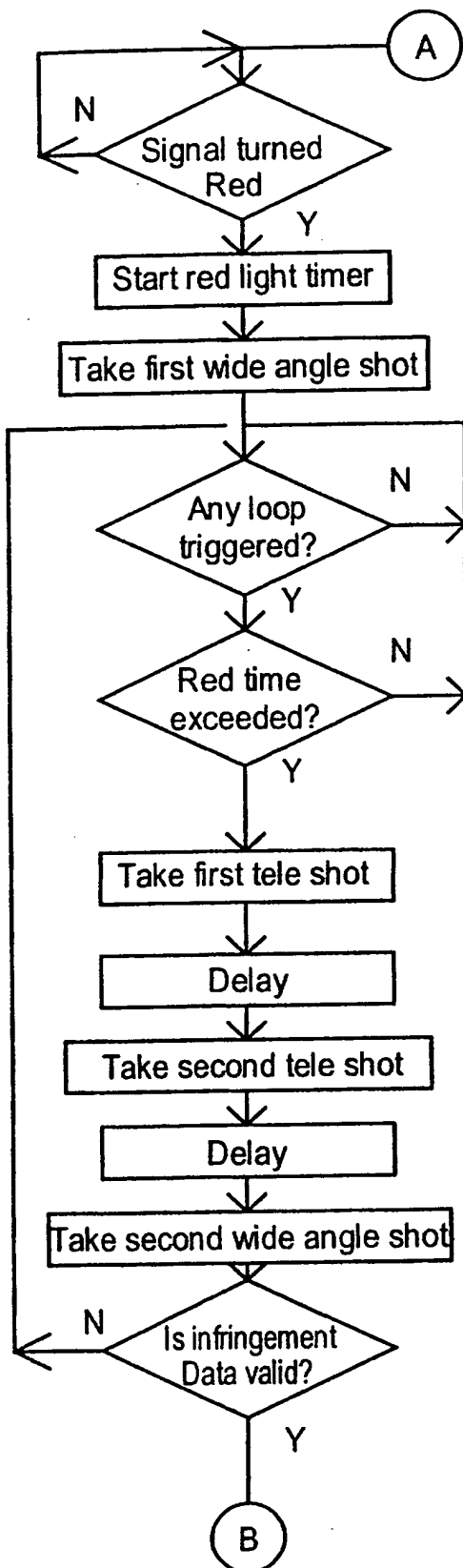


FIG 4

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/AU00/01084

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int. Cl. <sup>7</sup>: G08G 1/127

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

KEYWORDS: IMAGE, STOP, VEHICLE AND SIMILAR TERMS

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
WPAT

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5041828 A (LOEVEN) August 20 1991 Whole document	
A	US 4884072 A (HORSCH) 28 November 1989 Whole document	
A	US 4353054 A (KING et al.) 5 October 1982 Whole document	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C ☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 6 November 2000	Date of mailing of the international search report 14 NOV 2000
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA E-mail address: pct@ipaaustralia.gov.au Facsimile No. (02) 6285 3929	Authorized officer ROSEMARY LONGSTAFF Telephone No : (02) 6283 2637

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/AU00/01084

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Derwent Abstract Accession No.90-259508/34, Class T07 SU 1541654 A (RIGA POLY) 7 February 1990 Whole document	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.  
PCT/AU00/01084

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
US	5041828	CA	1334031	DE	3727562	EP	303848
		JP	1066800				
US	4884072	DD	249561	DE	3532527	EP	236387-
		WO	8701847				
END OF ANNEX							